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KOREANS AMUCK ON BUND, AMERICAN WOMAN SLAIN.

TANAKA, JAPANESE GENERAL, TARGET OF FANATICS; HAD BOMB

Bullets Fly In Neighborhood Of Customs Jetty; Intended Victim Unharmed; Four Wounded, Including Foreigner

One foreign woman—Mrs. W. J. Snyder, of Brazil, Indiana—is dead, a local foreigner—Mr. H. A. Thompson—is seriously wounded and three Chinese, one a police constable, are in hospital with less dangerous injuries as a result of a sensational shooting affray which followed an attempt by two Koreans to assassinate Baron General Tanaka, former Japanese Minister of War, at the Customs Jetty yesterday afternoon.

The shooting followed the docking of the tender from the steamer Pine Tree State, which brought Baron Tanaka and his staff to Shanghai following the Baron's visit to Manila to return that of Governor General Wood to Japan. Mrs. Snyder, who arrived by the same ship was on a tour of the world with her husband and they had intended stopping in Shanghai but two days. She had barely stepped out of the Customs examination sheds when the assassins opened fire and she fell with three bullets through her breast. She was rushed to the General Hospital, the Astor House luggage truck being pressed into service, and was hurried to the operating room, but died within a few minutes. The other victims to the fanatics' pistols received their wounds in the mad chase through the downtown streets which finally resulted in the arrest of both men.

The Koreans, Kim Eak Sang, who is 28 years old, and Au Soong Nyuin, who is but 23, according to statements made to the police, went to the jetty at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and spent the time between that hour and the tender's arrival shortly after 3 p.m. in patrolling the waterfront. When the tender docked they posted themselves some thirty or forty feet apart at the Hankow Road pathway to the foreshore, Kim standing behind the jetty telephone box with a bomb in one hand and an automatic pistol in the other.

BOMB FAILS TO EXPLODE

As the crowd from the Customs shed, Baron Tanaka among them, reached the open Au commenced firing. Mrs. Snyder was evidently in a position such as to mask the Japanese General. As the pistol cracked she threw up her arms and fell. At the third shot Kim hurled the bomb, which struck the pavement but failed to explode and rolled across the roadway to the brink of the river embankment. It was seen by a sailor from the British warship Carlisle who pushed it into the water. After throwing the bomb Kim also opened fire with his pistol, directing, he says, two shots at Baron Tanaka. Both assassins then fled, Au running into Hankow Road, pausing to fire another shot when he had crossed the Bund, and Kim dashing along the Bund to Kiukiang Road, into which he turned, followed Hankow Road as far as Szechuen Road and then turned south, pursued by a gathering crowd and as he saw that he was about to be overtaken threw down his pistol and gave himself up to a Sikh constable.

SHOOTS CAPTOR

Kim, with the smoking automatic in his hand, turned into Kiukiang Road. He too was pursued by a large crowd of both foreigners and Chinese. At the corner of Szechuen Road he ran onto the stops of the Park-Union Bank and fired at the throng, the bullet striking a barrow coolie in the lower leg. He then turned into Szechuen Road and ran South almost to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building, at which point an unarmed Chinese constable tried to stop him. He shot the policeman through the neck and dodged into Reiss and Company's compound doubling back through another entrance into Kiukiang Road. It was at this time that Mr. Thompson was wounded.

Having joined in the pursuit Mr. Thompson caught up with the fugitive, seized him and both went to the ground. The Korean struggled and brought his weapon again into play. The first shot which he fired struck his captor in the chest. Before the man could get away Mr. Horace Gulick, American stockbroker was upon him and though a second bullet narrowly missed the stockbroker's head, grappled with him and disarmed him.

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Another fore[illegible] narrowly missed injury [illegible] hands of the fleeing Kim was Mr. Hayley F. Bell, a bullet passing through the sleeve of his coat. Another bullet struck a ricsha coolie in the thigh and still another struck a pony belonging to Mr. H. H. Read, the broker.

The number of shots fired altogether is problematical. Au states that he fired only six in all and Kim that he fired but twice at the Customs jetty. His weapon was empty when he was captured, which would indicate that he fired six times during his flight, the pistol carrying eight cartridges. Witnesses, however, give stories which indicate that more shots were fired.

FIND BOMB MATERIAL

Immediately following their capture the two Koreans were grilled by the police and the address of their lodging house in the French Concession was learned. A search of this place No. 18 Ding Yuen Li, off Rue Eugene Bard, revealed little in the way of information, but a detonating cap which Kim stated was to be used in a bomb and a number of smaller fulminating caps were discovered among the scanty luggage.

Both men admitted being members of the Korean Revolutionary Party. They took their capture calmly and neither expressed remorse for their deed.

"I only regret that it was for nothing," said Kim, while Au declared to the police that the plan for Baron Tanaka's assassination had been formulated "to draw the eyes of the world to the injustice suffered by Korea at the hands of his country."

PLOT FRAMED IN PEKING?

Regarding their movements in Shanghai their statements were conflicting. One, Kim, declares that he came here from Peking, where the plot was formulated, only two days ago. The Chinese at the lodging house, however, stated that the men had been there for ten days. The police are of opinion that the two have been in Shanghai for some time and that the bomb was manufactured here, and not in Peking as they claim. Kim declared that he was taught how to make bombs by a foreigner in the North. He was at a loss, he said, to understand why the missile failed to explode and Au, when told that the bomb had failed, expressed great regret.

Kim was inclined to boast when questioned by the police. He denied activity in local Korean politics but said that it was he who threw three bombs at the Governor's Palace in Seoul last September. He is a member, he states, of an organisation known as the "Righteous Blood society."

SNYDERS WERE ON TOUR

Mrs. Snyder, the unfortunate victim of the gunmen's bullets was about 40 years of age. She and her husband were members of a party of eight which left New York for a world tour some five months ago, the tour being undertaken by the couple largely as a means of alleviating the grief attendant upon the death in a motor car accident of Mr. Snyder's son by another marriage. They had intended staying in Shanghai only until tomorrow, when they would have left for Peking and other points in the North, going then to Japan and back to America and to their [illegible] home. Mr. Snyder, who is stopping at the Astor, is prostrated by his wife's death.

Notification of Mrs. Snyder's tragic death was immediately given the American Consular authorities and to United States Commissioner Schuhl, who visited the hospital. An inquest will be opened at the U. S. Court at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Eight members were in the Raymond Whitcomb party with which Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were traveling. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, there are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Shedd, Miss Marion Shedd and Miss Elizabeth Shedd of Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. A. Havman of New York, Miss Katherine Hill of Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Mr. De Burg Lewis, who as representative of the Raymond Whitcomb Company, is directing the tour.

The eight travelers set sail from New York on October 4 last and after making a tour through Europe they went on to Egypt and then through India, Ceylon and Java before coming on to Shanghai, on their way home.

Mr. Thompson, whose wound in the chest is regarded as extremely dangerous, was said to be resting easily however late last night and hopes for his recovery were expressed.

The Chinese police constable is not thought to be seriously injured and the injuries to the other Chinese were slight.

OTHER KOREANS ARRESTED

The arrest of the two Korean assassins and the arrest also yesterday by the French police of four other Koreans who were found in possession of Mauser pistols, it is thought may mean the breaking up of a dangerous gang of fanatics whose avowed creed is to draw attention to the Korean movement for independence by the killing of prominent Japanese.

It is thought by the police that the nabbing of the four by the French police may have forestalled an even greater tragedy at the jetty, as it is by no means certain—though the two deny it flatly—that the men taken in Frenchtown were not members of the same gang.

There are even indications that there may have been more than the two captured in the Customs jetty shooting, for Detective Inspector Reeves in his investigation discovered two bullet holes in the examination shed walls which must have been fired from a totally different angle than was possible from the position in which Kim and Au were standing.

Of the four men seized by the French authorities three were turned over to the Japanese Consular officials and the fourth, who claims American citizenship,

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is being handed to the United States authorities pending further investigation.

SEARCH FOR BOMB

Search was made last night after the tide had gone out for the bomb which was hurled, but it could not be located. It is hoped that it may be recovered today.

Baron Tanaka was whisked away in his motor car almost before the crowd at the petty knew that a tragedy had been enacted there. It was some little time, in fact, before there was a general realisation of the affair, the popping of the pistols being taken by most of the throng as being simply the firing of Chinese crackers.

General Baron Tanaka was driven, with his staff, to the home of Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General, on Seymour Road and following a brief reception was taken back to the Pine Tree State at Woosung on a private launch which left from the N. Y. K. jetty. He expressed regret for the lamentable affair and the local Japanese Consular officials were much shaken by it.

PLANS WELL LAID

The plans for the Baron's assassination were evidently well formulated and the captives admit as much. They state, however, that the whole affair was planned in Peking, which does not jibe with their story of arriving only two days ago, for Baron Tanaka was expected here originally last Sunday.

The Koreans, slight in build and with nothing in their appearances to indicate the assassin, were held last night at Central Police station and will be turned over to the Japanese authorities this morning, when they will come up for a preliminary hearing. They will be despatched to Japan to stand trial after the hearing here.

Au when arrested was wearing a Chinese costume and Kim was dressed rather nattily in foreign style and wore a light tan overcoat under which he kept the bomb concealed until he hurled it into the crowd.

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Translation of Korean Document found in 18 Ting Yieun Li (傳達里), Rue Eugene Bard, French Town, the home of the Koreans who attempted to assasinate Baron General Tanaka.

Labour Unions in various countries.

At the close of the 19th century a socialist organization was formed. After that meetings of International Socialists and Labour Unions were held.

The first meeting of socialists which took place in the year 1889 resulted in the establishment of an International Bureau of Socialists in the year 1890. The Labour Unions formed an international Labour Association at the international meeting of labourers in the year 1901.

International labourers' movements were noticeable in 1901.

Labourers in Europe organized an International Federation of various Labourers' Co-operative Association, Iron Workers' Co-operative Association, Carpenters' Co-operative Association, Transporters' Co-operative Association etc., with headquarters in Germany. The duties of the International Labourers' Federation are to promote political, socialist, and labour movements.

The European War and the resultant labour problem were presented at the peace conference and this was followed by "the international problem". At the same time British, American, French, Italian, and other representatives met in the capital of Switzerland where a large number of labour questions were discussed. After that the League of Nations ~~afterwards~~ came into existence.

In October 1919 at "Whenydon" an international labourers' treaty was concluded. This treaty has been made by poor labourers and gives a chance to the international labour movement to improve the present condition of labourers.

a Korean wanted for complicity in the attempt to assassinate Baron Langley
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Translation of photographed copies of 3 documents, one written by Lang Dal Ho(梁達浩) for himself and the two others written by him for Busan(扶山) and Sung Nyun(成崙) who were arrested.

Busan's(扶山) address(translator's note: This is another name of Kim Eak Sang):

288 Ni Tai One Li(梨太院里),
Han Chi Myun(漢芝面),
Koyang District(高陽郡),
Kyng Ki Province,(京畿道),
Korea.

Family:-

Second younger brother:
Jun Sang(俊相)
Nephew: Ki Bok(基福)
Daughter: Age three years
Wife: Song(宋)

Sung Nyun's(成崙) address:
c/o Sing Shing Tai, near Yamen,(新興泰衙門前)
Juo Tszka, (烏子街),Yien Kyih Hsien(延吉縣).
Sin Kee Tshung(新基村),
Jih Mue Doong,(傑滿洞).

Family;

Second younger brother:
Sung Rong(成龍) age 17 years
Third younger brother:
Sung Bong(成峯) age 6 years
Father:
Ki Seub(基燮).

Busan's utterances:
To Kang Se Wu(姜世宇), you must not be rough;
To Suh Sang Nak(徐用洛), you must not be sluggish;

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To Yak San(若山), you must not listen nor believe others too much. I ask you to educate my daughter to be a revolutionist.

To Song Ho(宋虎), you must not tell our members what you hear in connection with abuses against any member of our society and you must charge any one who abuses us. We can not support Kuone Jun(權俊) in his studies as he does not study diligently as our business is not to pursue our studies.. If we have enough money to support students we must help the families left by the martyrs. We must let Kang Se Wu(姜世宇) finish his school work as previously decided. We must not keep every thing in secret and we must deal with matters in a straight forward and open manner. Too much secrecy indicates cowardice. I hope that you love each other. The end of all human beings is the same, if once born then he must die. Do not fear death, and live is not glorious. We must accomplish our heart's desire even to the crossing of the death line. Therefore do not be too anxious to live.

Sung Nyun's(成崙) utterances:-

Let us take the same way which leads to death and do not alter our determination until our spiritual purpose has been accomplished so that we can meet at the same place in a future world.

To Yak San(若山): I specially ask you to bring up my two brothers and to take up the works which we have left.

Lang Dal Ho's(男達浩) utterances:

I think I shall not die. I have nothing to say as I shall come back alive. Here I write a Chinese poem.

" We will not ~~eth~~ both stay in the

Same universe,

Although I am disloyal,

To the sovereign.

Where politicians,

Will not be found, (to be continued)"

(Translator's note: The "We" in the first verse probably refers to Koreans and Japanese)

At 10 p.m. March 26, 1922.

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THE ATTEMPT ON GENERAL TANAKA.

CAREER OF ALLEGED CRIMINAL.

The *Seoul Press* has gathered from various sources details of the life history of Kim Iksang, who is alleged to have attempted to blow up the Government-General offices at Seoul and to take the life of General Tanaka. Our contemporary says Kim Iksang was born at Yongsan, where he lived until he was married, after which he moved to Kong Tokli, Koyang District, Kyongiki Province. In his early boyhood he received only two years of schooling in a Korean private school, after which, owing to the poverty of his parents, he was forced to seek employment. The first job that he had was on the local railway as a common labourer, but because of his changeable nature he soon left it and found employment with the Seoul Electric Light Company, also as a labourer. With that company he remained until he was twenty-five, and was known for honesty and faithfulness in work. Not content with the wages he was receiving he left them and started to roam from place to place until in May 1920 he found himself at a friend's house in Mukden, and while there secured employment in a Japanese store through the good offices of his friend. While here he absconded with ¥300 and went to Peking. There he was influenced by Koreans to join the "Euiyul Dan" (secret society) which at that time had Kim Yaksan for leader and Chang Kyonsang for manager. Being enrolled in the society, Kim at once blossomed forth as a full-fledged assassin. This secret society, according to testimony given by him, furnished all the necessary materials for destructive work and bore all the travelling expenses of its members. Kim's first errand was to go to Seoul to get rid of as many high officials as possible, and for this he was furnished with bombs and ¥70. He started on his mission on Sept. 10th last from Peking. Till he reached Antung he had no difficulty with the police but once there he had to plan out some way of escaping their notice. Realising he was in a tight place, he determined to bomb the police should they approach him and then end his own life but by the exercise of a little shrewdness he was able to deceive them. Seeing an empty seat next to a Japanese woman he quickly seated himself beside her and made it appear as if he were her husband. The ruse was successful and the police paid no attention to him. All went well until he neared Nandaimon Station, when his quick wit provided him with another means of escape. Seeing a Japanese woman heavily laden with luggage and having several children with her he offered to assist, and taking some of the luggage and the railway tickets passed out as her husband. Once outside he speedily made his way to his younger brother's house at Hanchimyon, a suburb of Seoul. After resting for a few days, he went to a tailor's shop in Tei-hei-dori and bought a new suit of the clothes similar to that worn by Japanese wiremen in town. Thus attired and furnished with two bombs he went to the park at the rear of the Government-General offices and from there gained entrance to the building and carried out his plan. The instant he had thrown the first bomb at the Private Secretariat he ran down the stairs leading to the Documentary Bureau of the Accountant's Office, where he threw the second bomb. Satisfied with his attempt, he made for his relative's home but was shrewd enough to discard the suit he wore and throw it into the Han River and appear as a common coolie. On arriving at his relative house, he informed them, including his wife, of what he had done, and immediately left for Pyong Yang where he spent several days in frequenting cafés.

On March 27th last, Kim Iksang was sent by his society to Shanghai to do away with General Tanaka, who was scheduled to arrive there from the Philippines. Kim, who had an accomplice with him, this time missed his mark and instead killed an American tourist and wounded several others who happened to be on the wharf at the time.

It is officially announced that Kim confessed to his crime in Seoul at the Japanese Consular ~~court in~~ Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1922

CONFIRM BOAST OF BOMB ATTACK MADE BY KOREAN

The boast made following his capture by Kin Eak-song, one of the two Koreans who attempted to assassinate Baron Tanaka and killed Mrs. W. J. Snyder at the Customs jetty on March 28, to the effect that it was he who throw three bombs at the Governor-General's palace in Seoul last has been confirmed as true, according to Japanese reports here.

The reports received from Korea state that Kim's home in Seoul has been searched by the police and that evidences have been found tending to show that the Korean was concerned in the attempt made to end the Governor-General's life. The bombs thrown wrecked part of the palace. It is reported that Kim's wife has been taken into custody by the Seoul police.

From the Shanghai Commercial Daily News
of April 11,1922.

The Police at Seoul have searched the home of Kim Eak Sang,one of the Koreans who attempted to murder General Baron Tanaka in Shanghai.The house is located at No, 286 Ko Tak Lee.The Police found strong evidence of Kim's connection with the bomb throwing affair when an attempt was made to wreck the Governor-General's office on September 12,1921.

Kim's wife and their three-year old daughter were in the house.The wife has been detained in custody.

[redacted] Gazette.

Monday April 10 1922

KOREA AND AMERICAN INSPIRATION

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE

Prior to his departure for home on the Admiral Line steamer Wenatchee, Mr. William J. Snyder, whose wife was so tragically shot down here in the attempt on the life of General Baron Tanaka on March 28, was presented, on behalf of the Korean Women's Patriotic Society, with a framed piece of white silk embroidered in black with the following inscription:

"In Memory Of Otela Grace Snyder Who Is Mourned By The Korean Women Patriotic Society."

Accompanying it was the following letter, presented by Mrs. Stella S. Kimm, president of the Society, and wife of the Korean Statesmen whowas head of the Korean Mission at the Paris Peace Conference in 1918:

"Mr. William John Snyder.

"Dear Sir: I am desired by the Korean Women Patriotic Society to transmit to you the following resolution which has been adopted at a meeting ofthe Society.

"The Korean Women Patriotic Society most deeply regret the death of Otela Grace Snyder, nee Scott wife of William John Snyder of Brazil, Indiana, U. S. A. who was accidentally killed on March 28,1922, at Shanghai, by a Korean who, because his people have always looked to America and her American people for inspiration and sympathy and goodwill, could have had no malice toward her nor evil intent.

"I am asked to beg you to accept the accompanying piece of silk hastily embroidered by a member of the Society, to make further the sorrow and bereavement of the women of Korea at the tragic death of your beloved wife.—Stella S. Kimm, President, Korean Women Patriotic Society."